THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 24. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday June 15, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements may be inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN C. LEWIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar9:1y:ch'd apr27

JOHN R. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr27:1y

J. S. McCUTTY, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr27:6m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by [apr27] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Gun shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa, where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having purchased the stock of boots and shoes from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. [apr27:1y

D. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9:1y.

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (in room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17:6m3m.

HENRY HESS, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Lor. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr27'68

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session March 31, 1870, Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal assisted by six able instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted, now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist. The institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address—

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. mar.2:tf

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ROCHESTER AND PHILLIPSBURG FERRY. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Rochester and Phillipsburg Ferry Co., in the office of the Wharfboat, at Rochester, Pa., on TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28th, 1870. By order of

JEAN V. McDONALD, *Sec'y.* [may26:w*]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED.—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as this as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and loosening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will testify, whose fillings we inserted in the year 1838, and they were fitted. Laughing Gas administered in a new plan, feeling it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov2:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS

is complete, while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
jun1,1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
$80.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, cast off, set on, point the toe. It will knit plain or fancy. It will knit stockings, drawers, skirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It can do all kinds of work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work and the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov24:1y.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NELSON'S BLOCK,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by

STEWART & WILSON

Invites the attention of

The Public Generally

To his Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters & Slippers.

Custom Made Work
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GOODS ALL NEW
AND OF THE
Finest and best Quality.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED
that he sells as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

J. D. MILLER,
apr13:1y Diamond, Rochester.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

Jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

New Firm! New Goods!!
O'Leary & Singleton,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Have just received a large stock and splendid assortment of

Fancy and VarietyGoods,

Notions, Children's Carriages,

Toys, Hobby-Horses,

Carts, Wagons, &c., &c., &c.,

Which they are selling at Reduced Prices

To JOBBERS and the RETAIL Trade.

We make a Specialty of

LADIES' SATCHELS,

FANCY BASKETS, AND

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES.

O'LEARY & SINGLETON,
apr18:1y.] 148 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

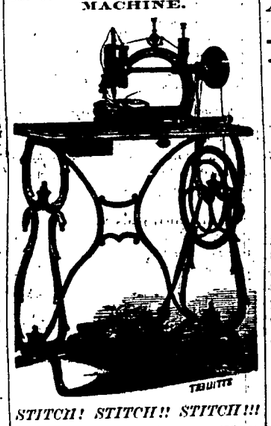
Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwariz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. [oct6:1y.

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing
MACHINE.



TRIBITTS

STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time* and *money* by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine*. For further particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c. S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.
mar31:1y] Beaver, Pa.

SLATE

THE
TWIN CITY
SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their *Very Dark Blue Colored Superior*

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Prest.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr25:3m:

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE
TO BEAVER, Pa.,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

A General Stock of
MERCHANDISE

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY - GOODS,

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA,	POPLINS,
De LAINS,	PRINTS,
CHECKS,	GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
JEANS,	TWEEDS,
DINIMS,	COTTONADES,
CRASH,	FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
SHOVELS,	HARDWARE,
RAKES,	SPADES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.	HOES,

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES,	TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,	SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,	SPICES.
TOBACCO,	SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON.
apr20 '70:1y

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a Two Horse Wagon, in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cultivator for sale. J. C. MOULTER.
apr20tf Bridgewater, Pa.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail, by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!
For 1870.
Wholesale and Retail,
Cheap Brown, White & Satin Papers,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
Paper Window Curtains every variety,
GOLD BORDERED SHADES.
Oil Cloth Shades, Plain and Figured;
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND;
ALL AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
THOS. PALMER & CO.
91 Wood St., between 4th & 5th Avenue.
2d door below Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar8:3m.

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15:1y.Feb.9ch'd

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other school in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan26:1y.

Wall Paper,
WALL PAPER;
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

At the Old Stand,

(For 25 Years.)

No. 59 Smithfield Street,

Second Door from Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We call the attention of our former patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to supply them with a tremendous stock of

WALL PAPER,

of superior quality and excellence, at lower prices than can be had at any other

Establishment East or West.

CHURCHES, LODGES AND
PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Furnished at the very lowest rates.

Particular Attention Paid to the

Wholesale Department,

CALL AND SEE US.

apr20;3m] J. SHIDLE & SON.

Dry Goods.

S. S. HANNA,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass. Spades, Shovels, 3, 3, 4 and 5 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec28'68:1y.—ly7chgd.

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully solicits a share of that article to give him an early call. His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11:1y.

MARBLE.

W. H. MARSHALL'S ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

MANUFACTURER
OF
MONUMENTS,
Head and Foot Stones,
Marble and Stone Posts
FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are

Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. Less

than they can be had in the cities, or bought from Agents travelling; as agents generally misrepresent both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.

Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.

Grindstones always on hand. [mar15:6m.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited.* ☜
jy21:1y.

Miscellaneous.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work,

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Drum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delaine, Checks, Alpaca, Jeans, Linens, Crash and Hosiery; also, Green Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil,

200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City*

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13:tc

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

July1'67 J. MOORE.

SELECT POETRY.

SOME ONE'S SERVANT GIRL.

She stood there, leaning wearily
Against the window frame,
Her face was patient, sad and sweet,
Her garments coarse and plain;
"Who is she, pray?" I asked a friend;
The red lips gave a curl,—
"Really, I do not know her name,
She's some one's servant girl."

Again I saw her on the street
With burden trudge along.
Her face was sweet and patient still,
Amid the jostling throng;
Slowly but cheerfully she moved,
Guarding with watchful care
A market basket, much too large
For her slight hands to bear.

A man, I'd thought a gentleman,
Went pushing rudely by,
Sweeping the basket from her hands,
But turning not his eye;
For there was no necessity
Amid the busy whirl,
For him to be a gentleman
To some one's servant girl.

Ah! well it is that God above
Looks in upon the heart,
And never judges any one
By just the outer part;
For if the soul be pure and good,
He will not mind the rest,
Nor question what the garments were
In which the form was dressed.

And many a man and woman fair—
By fortune reared and fed,
Who will not mingle here below
With those who earn their bread,
When they have passed away from life,
Beyond the gates of pearl—
Will meet before their Father's throne
With many a servant girl.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

GOING DOWN HILL.

"That looks bad," exclaimed Farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken down fence in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of his companion.

"Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill very fast, I can remember when everything around his place was trim and tidy."

"He always appeared to be steady, and industrious," rejoined the speaker. "I have a pair of boots on my feet at this moment of his make, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply "and I must confess that he is a good workman; but nevertheless, I believe I shall step into Jacob Smith's this morning and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule never to patronize any man who appears to be running behindhand. There is generally some risk in helping those who won't help themselves."

"Very true, and as my wife desired me to look at a pair of shoes for her this morning, I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no great favorite of mine, however—an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting along in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who was the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented a rather shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was the observation of Farmer White. After passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account book with an anxious air, saying as he charged the bit of meat:

"I believe it is time neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say," replied the farmer.

"Indeed! have you heard of any trouble, neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing, but a man has the use of his eyes, you understand, and I never trust any one with money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right; and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed on account of the sickness the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he must have run behind a little, but still I must take care of number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" observed a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he? I must look out for myself, then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather. I did intend to give him another month's credit, but on the whole I guess the money will be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson, the probability that he was going down hill, and the best way was to give him a push.

In another part of the village similar scenes were passing.

"I declare," exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to a favorite assistant, as she hastily withdrew her head from the window, whence she had been gazing on the passers-by. "If there is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoemaker's wife, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants me to do her work, but I think it would be a venture. Every one says they are running down hill, and it is a chance if ever I get my pay."

"She has always paid us promptly," was the reply.

"True; but that was in the days of her prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risk."

The entrance of Mrs Thompson prevented any further conversation.

She was evidently surprised at the refusal of Mrs Bennett to do any work for her, but as great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took her leave. Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how busy the village dressmakers had suddenly become.

In the way home, the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah, Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling at your house. Would it be convelent to settle our account this afternoon?"

"Our account!" was the suprised reply. "Surely the term has not yet expired?"

"Only half of it, but my present rule is to collect my money at any time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arangements to meet your bill at the usual time. I fear that it will not be in my power to do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as she passed on in a different direction, he muttered to himself:

"Just as I expected; I shall never see a cent. Everybody says they are going down hill. I must get ride of the children some way. Perhaps I may get a pair of shoes or two in payment of the half quarter, if I manage it right; but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you; would it be convelent for Mr. Thompson to settle this evening?" asked the polite shopkeeper, as he produced the desired article.

"Is it his usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly: but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get all that is due me. In future I intend to keep short accounts. There is the little bill, if you would like to look at: I will call around this evening. It is but a small affair."

Thirty dollars is not small to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she pursued her way towards home, musingly. "It seems strange all these payments must be met just now, while we are strugling to recover from the expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills in his hand and a countenance expressive of anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said, as he entered, "here are two unexpected calls for money—one from the doctor, and the other from the dealer in leather, from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortune never comes singly, and if a man gets a little behind hand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied the wife; "the neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you, one from the grocer, and the other from the teacher.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. "What is to be done, Mary? So much money paid out, and very little coming in, for some of my very best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could satisfy these claims, but to meet them now is impossible, and the acknowledgment of my inability would send us still further on the downward path."

"We must do our best and trust in Providence," was the consoling remark of his wife, as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a fare but very welcome visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable chair, which Mary hastened to hand him, he said in his eccentric, but friendly manner:

"Well, good folks, I understand the world does not go on as well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble," was the reply, "If men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortune, which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well if those around me were not determined to push us in the downward path.

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interest, and provided they can secure themselves they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances, show no signs of going behind hand and all will go well with you.

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called upon to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a more fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and nought but a miracle will save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of your debts which now press so heavily upon you, and how soon in the coming course of events could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dollars replied the shoemaker: "and with my usual run of work, could make it all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. I will advance you one hundred and fifty dollars for six months. Pay every cent you owe, and with the remainder of the money, make some slight addition or improvement in your shop or house and put everything around the grounds it its usual neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt that my money is safe in your hands."

Weeks passed by. The advice of Uncle Joshua had been strictly followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospect was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men of the village, and many marvelous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs.

It was generally agreed that a distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy which had entirely relieved him of pecuniary difficulties. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The polite butcher selected the pieces of meat for his inspection, as he entered and was totally indifferent as to the time of payment. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among his best scholars. The dressmaker suddenly found herself free from the great press for work, and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed Joshua rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him at the expiration of six months with the money which had been loaned in the hour of need. "Just as I had expected. A strange world! They are ready to push a man up hill when he seems to be ascending, and just as ready to push him down, if they find that his face is turned that way. In the future neighbor Thompson, let everything around you wear an air of prosperity and you will be sure to prosper." And with a satisfied air, Uncle Joshua placed his money in his pocket book ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence whilst he, whom he had thus befriended, with cheerful countenance returned to his happy home.

—We must give the Canadian militia-men credit for possessing all the pluck that was necessary when they turned out to meet the Fenian Invaders. But are not the loyal papers of Canada rather overdoing the business of praising the exploits of these provincial heroes? We assure them that there are, in the annals of war, records of deeds quite as great and glorious as those recently performed on the American border.—*Tribune.*

—Mr. Jefferson Davis has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of the next annual fair of the Choctaw and Carroll (Mississippi) Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

—A gentleman who recently interviewed Gov. Davis, of Texas, says the Governor is determined to signalize his administration by the appointment of a pure and able Judiciary.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

THE FACTS IN THE GREAT LAND-SLIDE CASE.

BY MARK TWAIN.

It was in the early days of Nevada Territory. The mountains are very high and steep about Carson, Eagle and Washoe valleys—very high and very steep, and so when the snow gets to meeting off fast in the Spring and the warm surface earth begins to moisten and soften, the disastrous land slides commence. You do not know what a land slide is, unless you have lived in that country and seen the whole side of the mountain taken off some fine morning and deposited down in the valley, leaving a vast, treeless, unsightly scar upon the mountain's front to keep the circumstance fresh in your memory all the years that you may go on living within seventy miles of that place.

General Buncombe was shipped out to Nevada in the invoice of Territorial officers, to be United States Attorney. He considered himself a lawyer of parts, and he very much wanted an opportunity to manifest it—partly for the pure gratification of it and partly because his salary was territorially meagre (which is a strong expression). Now the older citizens of a new territory look upon the rest of the world with a calm, unmalignant contempt as long as it keeps out of the way—when it gets in the way they snub it. Sometimes this latter takes the shape of a practical joke.

One morning Dick Sides rode furiously up to General Buncombe's door in Carson City, and rushed into his presence without stopping to tie his horse. He seemed much excited. He told the General that he wanted him to defend a suit for him and he would pay him five hundred dollars if he achieved a victory. And then, with violent gestures and a world of profanity, he poured out his griefs.—He said it was pretty well known that for some years he had been farming (or ranching as the more customary term is), in Washoe District, and making a successful thing of it, and furthermore it was known that his ranch was situated just in the edge of the valley, and that Tom Morgan owned a ranch immediately above it on the mountain side. And now the trouble was that one of those hated land slides had come and slid Morgan's ranch, fences, cabins, cattle, barns and everything down on top of *his* ranch, and exactly covered up every single vestige of his property to a depth of about six feet. Morgan was in possession and refused to vacate the premises—said he was occupying his own cabin and not interfering with any body else's—and said cabin was standing on the same dirt and the same ranch it had always stood on, and would like to see anybody make him vacate.

'And when I reminded him,' said Sides, weeping, 'that it was on top of my ranch and that he was trespassing, he had the infernal meanness to ask me why didn't I *stay* on my ranch and hold possession when I seen him coming! Why didn't I *stay* on it, the blathering lunatic—but by George, when I heard that racket and looked up that hill it was just like the whole world was a ripping and a tearing down that mountain side—trees going end over end in the air, rocks as big as a house jumping about a thousand feet high and bursting into about ten million pieces, cattle literally turned inside out and a-coming head on with their tails hanging out between their teeth—oh, splinters, and cord wood, and thunder and lightning, and hail and snow, odds and ends of hay stacks and things, and dust—oh, dust ain't no name for it—it was just clouds of dust!—and in the midst of all that wrack and destruction sot that cussed Morgan on his gate post, wondering why I didn't stay and hold possession; likely! Umph! I took just one glimpse of that spectacle, General, and I lit out of the country in three jumps exactly.

'But what grinds me is that Morgan hangs on there and won't move off'n that ranch—says it's his'n and he's going to keep it—likes it better than he did when it was higher up the hill! Mad! Well, I've been so mad for two days that I couldn't find my way to town—been wandering around in the brush in a starving condition—got anything here to drink, General? But I'm here *now*, and I'm going to law. You hear me?'

Never in all the world, perhaps, were a man's feelings so outraged as were the General's. He said he had never heard of such high-handed conduct in all his life as Morgan's. And he said there was no use in going to law—Morgan had no shadow of right to remain where he was—nobody in the wide world would uphold him in it, and no lawyer would take his case and no judge listen to it. Sides said that there he was mistaken—everybody in the town sustained Morgan; Hal Bryton; a very smart lawyer, had taken his case; the courts being in vacation, it was to be tried before a referee, ex-Gov. Roop had already been appointed to that office, and would open his court in the largest parlor of the Ormsby House at two that afternoon.

The innocent General was amazed. He said he had suspected before that the people of that Territory were fools, and now he knew it. But he said rest easy, rest easy and collect the witnesses, for the victory was just as certain as if the conflict were already over. Sides wiped away his tears and left.

At two in the afternoon Referee Roop's court opened, and that remorseless old joker appeared throned among his sheriffs, his witnesses and a 'packed' jury, and wearing upon his face a fradulent solemnity so awe inspiring that some of his fellow conspirators had misgivings that maybe he did not comprehend, after all, that this was merely a joke. An unearthly stillness prevailed, for at the slightest noise the Judge uttered sternly the command:

'Order in the Court!'

And the Sheriffs promptly echoed it. Presently the General elbowed his way through the crowd of spectators, with his arm full of law books, and on his ears fell an order from the Judge which was the first respectful recognition of his high official dignity that had ever saluted him, and it saturated his whole system with pleasure:

'Way for the United States Attorney!'

The witnesses were called—legislators, high Government officers, ranch men, miners, Indians, Chinamen, negroes. Three-fourths of them were called by the defendant, Morgan, but no matter, their testimony invariably went in favor of Plaintiff Sides. Each new witness only added new testimony to the absurdity of a man's claiming to own another man's property because his farm had slid down on top of it. Then the Morgan lawyers made their speeches, and seemed to make singularly weak ones—they did really nothing to help the Morgan cause. And now the General, with a great glow of triumph on his face, got up and made a mighty effort; he pounded the table, he banged the law books, he shouted, roared and hollowed; he quoted from everything and everybody, poetry, sarcasm, statistics, history, pathos, and blasphemy, and wound up with a great war whoop for free speech, freedom of the press, free schools, the Glorious Bird of American and the princip

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
subject to District Conferees' ratification

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. H. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

THE death of the great English novelist, Charles Dickens, on June 10th, from paralysis, was announced by Cable telegram, on Saturday last.

THE War Department has sent a communication to the City Council of Richmond, offering to surrender the Davis mansion to the city authorities on condition that all claims for rent or damages shall be relinquished. For some time the Government has been holding this property on the ground that it belonged to the Confederacy. It was purchased by the city of Richmond early in the war, and presented to the rebel government for a residence for its President. Proof of this purchase and donation has, however, been lost.

AT the time of the discharge of soldiers who, by the casualties of war, had lost an arm or a leg, the Government supplied to each an artificial limb, since which time no provision has been made for them, and the limbs are now mostly worn out or unserviceable. The House a few days ago, passed a bill giving such soldiers every five years an artificial limb, or the price thereof, which is $75 for a leg and $50 for an arm. The Senate afterwards passed the bill, but struck out the provision giving money in any case. The Conference Committee of the two Houses on Tuesday agreed upon the original House bill, which will now become a law. It is estimated that the law will require an appropriation of $100,000 every five years.

THE noticable event in Washington last week was the grand reception given by the President to a deputation of Indians who are at present at the capital. The chiefs of the Indians were in full costume, and had with them quite a number of squaws.

The members of the cabinet, their wives, daughters, &c., and the foreign ministers and their families also honored the event with their presence. After a time spent in hand shaking, a splendid supper was indulged in by all present. We fancy it was slightly romantic to see Red Cloud and Spotted Tail eating berries and cream with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish, while the picture would be not a little heightened in witnessing President Grant and Secretary Cox promenading arm in arm with a couple of well formed dusky squaws.

A DISPATCH dated Corinne, Utah, June 6, says: A subterraneous outlet to Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball islands. The schooner Pioneer, Captain Hannah, sailing in the vicinity last Tuesday, was drawn into the opening, which is an immense maelstrum or stupendous whirlpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water were so rapid and violent that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity, and it was only by a high wind prevailing at the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the awful chasm. Captain Hannah reports that he has no doubt whatever that this opening never before discovered, is the grand outlet of the lake. A party of scientific men will leave here immediately on the steamer Kate Connor to investigate this greatest of modern wonders. The result will probably show how for ages the accumulation from a thousand mountain streams has disappeared from the earth's surface.

A SPECIAL to the *N. Y. Herald*, dated Brownsville, Texas, says: A formidable filibustering expidition is organizing against Mexico. The leaders of the expidition are to be former officers in the United States and Confederate armies. It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans assumes supreme command, and the headquarters of the movement are in New York, with subordinate departments in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Houston and other places. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, commander of the New Orleans portion, is playing a prominent part. A grand passage over the Rio Grande into Mexico occurs two months hence. It is said that Escobedo, the commander of the Mexicans, and Rosecrans have come to an understanding whereby, for a consideration, the former permits the successful crossing of the filibusters. They are to enter the country in squads as emigrants, etc. Escobedo withdraws the Mexican troops from the borders, to enable the expedition to enter, organize and advance as military forces. A collision then takes place. Escobedo breaks and retreats in utter confusion, and then aids the filibusters in conquering the country, establishing, with Rosecrans or some one else at the head, a government which will ultimately be turned over to the United States authorities.

RED CLOUD and delegation had an interview with the President on last Thursday, and in effect repeated the speech of Tuesday. The President replied he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations. So long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of Indians on reservations and against the encroachments of whites, as well as for the protection of whites against red men. Fort Fetterman, he explained, was for the protection of both whites and Indians and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriations which would be made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians would be expended consistently. What is right is to be done. The Secretary of the Interior had proper instructions with regard to this. The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while the interpreter was explaining to them the words of the President. At its conclusion silent hand-shaking took place as each passed from the room, and the council with the Great Father ended.

ROUMANIA EXCITEMENT.

On the 1st of June, inst., a telegram came over the Atlantic Cable from Constantinople detailing a horrible massacre of gigantic proportions, and arousing the public interest to feverish excitement. It announced that a terrible slaughter of Jews had taken and commenced in Roumania, a metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire in the South of Europe. The movement was [illegible] and by a concerted signal, thousands of Christians arose and murdered men, women and children of the Jews, in their homes, in cold blood, amid their cries for mercy. Many outrages were also committed and the work of slaughter was still going on when the dispatch closed. It was said that, for some time past, the native Christians had manifested a spirit of great vindictiveness against the Jews, and secretly organized for their extermination. Accordingly, on Sunday, May 29, it is stated the fearful work of butchering was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all the Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape were massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through the town by the mob and murdered wherever caught, men, women and children were ruthlessly slain. The fury of the populace was inflamed by religious bigotry, and only exhausted itself for want of victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children of the repugnant class were butchered in cold blood. Energetic measures, it was said, would be immediately taken by the Sultan to suppress the religious butchery; meantime, the fury of the mob continued unabated.

Such, in short, was the substance of the sensational dispatch which startled all classes of society—Christian as well as Jew—in America, on the morning of June 2d. Congress was at once petitioned to interfere in behalf of the persecuted Jews of Roumania, and the Turkish Provinces. Large sums of money were subscribed, in most of the American cities, to be forwarded to the surviving of the persecuted race. All of which was right and proper. But, it now turns out, on subsequent investigation, that nothing of the kind has transpired in Roumania. The whole thing proves to have been a wicked sensational falsehood, manufactured by students for the purpose of exciting religious sensitiveness. A severe penalty should be visited upon the authors of so malicious a falsehood. People will soon lose confidence in the truthfulness of telegraphic dispatches, if they are to be thus often deceived.

SENATOR SCOTT has introduced an amendment to the Bridge bill for the Ohio river, providing that spans shall be continuous, and ninety feet in the clear above low water; that the channel span shall not be less than four hundred feet, and that the bridge shall cross in such a way as to have the piers perpendicular to the line of the current for one thousand feet above and five hundred below the bridge. All spans which do not conform to the requirement of the act are to be increased, and the government is to pay the cost of the change provided they have been constructed in good faith under the previous law. An amendment also provides for the embarsement of certain Pittsburgh coal dealers for thirty thousand dollars paid the Baltimore & Ohio Road for increasing the single span of the Parkersburg bridge.

—The Pottsville *Journal* says the dissatisfaction among the miners is beginning to develop itself each day, as the suspension grows longer, and that if the workingmen were to exercise their own judgment, without being overawed by the leaders, they would go to work to-morrow at the wages offered. At a meeting of the St. Clair Branch of the W. B. A., the German element openly declared their desire to go to work, asserting that they "preferred working to going around begging."

Strawberries.—That indefatigable fruit grower, George Engle, has again laid the publisher and employees of the ARGUS office under obligations for strawberries in profusion. Whereupon, all hands—the foreman in the chair—

Resolved, That George Engle is a good man; a liberal-hearted man; an excellent fruit-grower; has the best strawberries and the most liberal supply of any man who visits the Beaver market, and is eminently worthy the patronage of the public. He don't nor can't stump in his measurements.

THE Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* writing under date of June 9th, says:

The Executive session of the Senate to-day lasted about two hours, and was wholly occupied with the San Domingo question, which is now developing bad blood to a greater degree than any other issue of the last two years. The President certainly ought to be sure that he is on good ground in pushing the treaty, as he does, for the scandals it is creating are such as to harass the country. The debate to-day was, for bitterness and excitement, such as few Senators ever before witnessed. The vote on tabling Schurz's resolution last Tuesday was a tie, nineteen against nineteen, and the Vice President gave his casting vote in the affirmative. He was overruled to-day's session, some Senators holding that as he is part of the administration, it was not decorous for him to stifle the investigation by voting to table the resolution. It should be remembered, however, that he is required to vote in case of a tie, and must do so on the same responsibility Senators exercise. The mention of names may be omitted, but it is proper enough to say that in the angry debate this evening three or four Senators got into a wrangle almost without precedent in the last ten years, during which the lie was given and taken with considerable directness. The point at issue is whether the Special Committee shall be allowed to inquire into the charges of corruption in connection with the treaty. Adjournment took place without a decision.

BAYARD TAYLOR gives the following description of a coal-mining district in the heart of the Rocky Mountains: Descending to the valley of Bear River, we first reach the deserted houses of Bear City, where a few courageous men of order drove off the throat-cutting railroad-bummers, two years ago; then comes Evanston, where there will soon be a coal-mining town, and, in a few years more, iron foundries and rolling mills. The coal vein is forty feet in thickness, the coal perfectly free from sulphur, burning with little ash, and is probably the best in in the world for smelting purposes. Near at hand there is a mountain of iron ore, mixed with just enough limestone to make a flux. At this point, therefore, the road will be able to supply all its own material. Fortunate favors the bold; but not often so signally as in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY,

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In receiving the various testimonials of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State Government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions towards the welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the faculties allotted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—to address the people, when, in his opinion, he is justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to the generous people, and untrue to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention and prompt, intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the Sinking Fund by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret. A public debt is not a blessing but an evil!—an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect,—the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy; and a conviction of them, is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them; nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner—and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to derive the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and faithful judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to co-operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation, the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the moneys pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the Legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the Sinking Fund, for the use of certain affiliated corporations of this Commonwealth and that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive *veto*. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the majority in the Legislature composed of Senators and Representatives chosen by you, under the regular forms of the Constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with the firmness and action which the urgency of the case requir d.

The bill to distribute the securities in the Sinking Fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, although it had passed both Houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the next morning, to return the bill with my objections to the House in which it originated. There its further consideration was postponed, and no final judgement upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introduced and passed next winter, or at any subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both Houses shall be so made up, at any time that a two-third vote for the measure can be obtained in each, of its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of your taxes will be inevitably increased and prolonged.

An Executive veto is in the nature of an appeal to the people, to enable them to pass upon controverted questions involving grave considerations of public policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an occasion? Is not the subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for yourselves, in the selection of men to represent you in the Legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the Legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for arbitrament, and you should instruct your representatives, in each and every county, in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this important subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the Legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who desire and threaten to invade your treasury, rest assured that the vast sum now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt will be seized and carried off.

The nine and a half millions of dollars of securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be voted away from the people's treasury, the State credit will be prostrated, your taxes will be increased, and your Executive will be impotent to help you. If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeal sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for Representatives, you should determine to reaffirm, with emphasis, the command of the Constitution; that "no part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow at corrupt legislation and protect yourselves against grevious pecuniary loss.

The lesson will not be lost. Its salutary effect will be great and lasting. Both for the present and the future will it improve the tone of public morals, repress the unblushing effrontery and corruption of the lobby; curtail the influence of arrogant corporations; and secure the sincere commendation of all good and patriotic men.

The assault upon the treasury, in the passage of the nine and a half million bill, though the most conspicuous example of the evil influences of corporations upon the Legislature, is not the only one. It possesses pre-eminent importance, but it does not stand alone. Then fellow citizens, has not the time come for determining the question of title to sovereign power in this Commonwealth? Is that power a right and indefeasible estate of the people, or does it reside in the incorporated companies created by our laws? Will you, with your eyes open, consciously surrender the control over your own Representatives, and give your consent that corporations shall decide your laws? Shall your Government be pure, patriotic and just, true to yourselves and true to sound principles of administration; or shall it be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of public jest, ridicule and reproach? Or, in other words, shall corporations supercede the Government and become masters of the people?

And now, my fellow citizens, with this warning, I leave this important subject in your hands, trusting that you will be inspired with the will and the resolution to defend the integrity of your Government and to preserve unsullied the credit and the honor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa.,
June 6, 1870.

DECLINATION OF HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence has written the following letter to the Washington *Reporter* which explains itself:

MESSRS. MOORE & KELLEY—*Gentlemen:* Two weeks or more since, a communication appeared in your paper signed by fifty-nine leading and prominent Republicans of a few districts in the western part of this county, (among them three ex-members of the Legislature) presenting my name for Congress for reasons briefly stated therein.

I am exceedingly gratified to know I have the confidence and esteem of such men, and am assured their wish is the desire of four-fifths of that class of men of the party in the county, and that I would be presented as the choice of this county by a very large majority; but I respectfully decline a nomination.

Prominent among the reasons controlling my action is that my late illness has left me with my strength too much impaired to endure the fatigue of the campaign without incurring the danger of permanent affection of my lungs. When I retired at the close of my second term in Congress, I left the Republican party harmonious—a unit in political action. I respected my constituents, and they respected me. There was no strife, no denunciation, no distrust. If this situation is changed, the harmony or success of the party put in jeopardy, I have no agency in producing so unnecessary a state of affairs, and should not be required or expected to take any risk of defeat arising therefrom.

I trust that all causes of apprehension as to the result in the district may be removed, and that we may yet be able to unite the whole party of the district on some one who is worthy, and who can insure to us victory in October.

G. V. LAWRENCE.

Monongahela City, June 4, 1870.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Municipal Election—Great Indian Council, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail—The Currency Bill.—Senatorial Sensation—Treasurer Spinner sound on Finance—Bureau of Education—The General Land Office Precious Metals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, '70.

Probably never before at a municipal election in Washington has there ever been such an interest manifested by the people generally as in the last which ended on Monday by a 224 majority in the election of Mathew G. Emery, a Republican, and known as the wealthy store cutter and the poor man's friend. His opponent, Sayles J. Bowen, the present incumbent, originally from New York State, has been a great office holder for the past twenty years, through a Whig, Democratic and Republican administration in politics, conforming to each administration in its turn respectively, as best suited his pecuniary interest. Ever watchful to his interests, he has succeeded in getting offices of the most influential and lucrative, and of the greatest patronage; and consequently from a very poor man of modest mein only a few years ago, he has grown rich and overbearing. I mention this man Bowen as a fair specimen of many other official tricksters now holding highly renumerative offices here to the exclusion of the more worthy—This man Bowen, by seventy majority was elected, two years ago, mayor of Washington, receiving the majority of the Republican vote and the support of all the Republican papers. But his administration soon became very unpopular by reason of the reckless and dishonest manner of conducting the municipal affairs of the city. The "Republican and Star" two of the three leading papers of the city, were frank and honorable enough, although against their immediate pecuniary policy, to at once expose his conduct to the people; and have steadily and manfully worked until they have at last defeated him.

The *Great Grand* Indian Council, was held yesterday in the Interior Department between the Indian delegations, Secretary of the Interior and the half-breed Indian Commissioner Parker. By order of the Secretary, no spectators were admitted to witness the interview, and consequently the only whites present were the late Indian peace Commissioner and one correspondent besides yours. The Indians numbering upwards of thirty in all, among them Red Cloud Spotted Tail, Little Bear and four squaws arrived and took their seats in the Council Chamber at 11 o'clock. They were dressed in their best finery painted and decorated differently with different shape badges, wearing ear rings of all sizes, shape and weight, some weighing no less than a half pound. Their oration together with the friendly advice to them by the Secretary and Commissioner will have reached you ere this. Hence there is no occasion for anything further.

The Indians here, R. Cloud, Spotted Tail, *et id omne genus*, are rare specimens of physical perfection; if not of facial beauty. Just now the Government is doing the agreeable in feeding and showing them around, by way of impressing them with the greatness and hospitality of their great father. Meantime they are the observed of all observers; men, women and children, black, yellow and pale flock around to get a sight of the great chief (and one of the squaws) who is exciting the attention of the world, by his war like attitude. Red Cloud and his braves will soon meet the President and have a talk. We are credibly informed that he intends to talk "Vattel" and natural justice, and to insist that the Government shall adjust its troubles with all the Indians on the basis of a boundary line where it intends to stop pressing on them; and to tell the President as he has told Secretary Cox, that if he will make a treaty and keep it that he can take all his young braves away and set them to raising corn. The Indian territorial bill for the civilized Indians is meeting with strong opposition in and out of Congress.

The Currency bill has received its death blow to-day in the House. With the help of the Western Democratic Members of the Middle and Eastern States, have succeeded in setting at rest the attempt of the West and Southwest to re-distribute the National bank currency, with a view to obtain for their people a number of banks proportionate to their population.

Quite a sensation was at once created when it was rumored last night that Senator Schurz, in executive session yesterday, proposed a resolution directing the Committee on foreign relations to investigate the truthfulness of a rumor in circulation that improper influences had been used in the San Domingo treaty. But few believed that the Missouri Senator would dare to suspicion such a thing. What says one; reflect upon the conduct of the administration, and coming from one of his own party? Says another, the President and Senator Schurz are at loggerheads and this is only done to shake the confidence of the people in General Grant, thats all. But to day in open doors a resolution was offered and adopted, appointing a Committee none of whose members belonged to the Committee on foreign relations, to make a thorough investigation into their San Domingo matter. This action of the Senate will probably defeat the confirmation of the treaty.

Treasury Spinner is sound to the last on the financial question. In his letter on the National banks and funding of the debt, Mr. Spinner briefly shows that the only question for Congress to decide is whether the Government shall issue its own notes to the amount of three hundred millions and save to the people the interest, which at four per cent. would amount to twelve millions of dollars, or allow the banks to have their own circulating notes secured by U. S. deposits, on which the Government (the people) is paying six per cent. From reliable authority we learn that this Government, can place four per cent bonds in Europe for all the money she wants, and thereby reduce our present taxation, at least eighteen millions of dollars per annum.

A review of the work performed in the Bureau of Education last month shows that its duties are neither light nor unimportant. Until recently no record of correspondence has been kept. The files of the month just past, show that twenty letters per day on an average, have been written to the different parts of the States, aggregating about six hundred pages. Educational documents and information has been received from every State in the Union except Oregon. There has been 1,33 educational documents distributed through the several Southern States, and the demand for them is still increasing. All this indicates that the Northern School "Marms," as of yore, will not be troubled long to find employment in the South.

This Bureau has just received from our Consul at Basle, Switzerland, some clippings from a Berne paper giving the Swiss view of the much vexed question, whether ladies should be admitted to Universities in common with gentlemen, and especially whether they should be allowed to attend lectures on medicine and anatomy. It shows that for the past six years ladies have been in the habit of studying medicine at the University of Zurich; that in '67 a young Russian lady took the degree of Dr. of medicine, Surgery, and obstetrics; that last winter the attendance of ladies at the anatomical and clinical lectures and experiments had never given rise to the least objections or disturbance.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, has just recieved returns of surveys of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, ranges 33 and 34 west of the 6th P. M., Nebraska. The north and south Platte rivers flow through these lands, as well as numerous other streams, along which are rich level bottoms affording fine facilities for cultivation, and abounding with luxurient growths of grass. Three of these townships are traversed by the Union Pacific Rail-road and the rest are contiguous to it, and are thus brought into easy communication with the markets and transportation from east to west, rendering them desirable locations for settlement. Also, showing a disposal during the past month of 25,978 acres of the public lands: Springfield, Missouri, 13,492; Irontown, Missouri, 6, 177; Marquette, Michigan, 6,309. Also, recieved from the U. S. Mineral Surveyor at Helena, Montana, a communication with three specimens of ores.

No. 1 being Tin-stone from Basin Gulch, in Jefferson county, twenty-five miles south west from Helena, and indicating that there are extensive mines of this mineral in that region.

No. 2, quarts containing gold and tellurium from "Granite Mountain" lodes situated at the head of Tucker Gulch.

No. 3, is a specimen of gold bearing ores from "Try Lode" in section 32, township 10, north of range 3, west. The vein is about thirty feet in width, runs nearly north east and south west, dipping south east at an angle of 80°. The rock taken from the lode without assorting, yealds an average of $40 per ton.

Miners, during the past winter, made good wages by pounding picked specimens in *hand mortars*.

CHIEL

—Gold mining has been going on in Utah for some time with considerable success. Hitherto for years past Brigham Young has discountenanced not only mining, but prospecting through his domains. Up to about a year ago the few who went ont on such errands did not return, and have not since been heard from, or have been "warned off," which means a good deal in Utah. Since that time placer-digging has been going on at Brigham's canon, and notwithstanding the lack of water, over $150,000 in dust have been bought by the two banking houses in the neigoborhood, and it is estimated that three times the amount has been sent to San Francisco for assay and coinage. Silver mines are now attracting a great degree of attention.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, June 6.—A bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, was introduced. It is intended to apply to Chinese immigration. In making servile labor contracts, Chinese contractors take advantage of the peculiar religious views to control for their return to their native land dead or alive. These contracts are for a term of four years, and a coolie dares not violate them for fear—In case of his death his body may not be returned to his own country. This period is long enough to enable immigrants to pay the expenses of their passage, and not long enough to make their importation, as a system, a means of profit. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution providing for an increase of the pay of assistant deputy marshals, was amended and passed; they are prohibited from making over eight dollars per day. A bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico, over land or by inland waters, was passed; it will prevent smuggling and add about six million dollars to the public revenue, per annum. After some further unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was ordered to be reported abolishing the tariff on coal. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the National debt, and for other purposes. It authorizes the issue of $1,000,000,000 of coupon and registered thirty year bonds, redeemable in coin, bearing four per cent. coin interest, the principal and interest to be exempt from all Federal, State, municipal or local taxation. The total bonded debt is not to be increased, but now bonds are to be exchanged for outstanding 5-20 bonds at par value. The fourth section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all the surplus gold in the Treasury, the proceeds of which are to be used in buying up and cancelling 5-20 bonds. The subsequent sections authorize the cancellation and destruction of bonds now or hereafter held as sinking or special funds, a detailed record thereof to be kept and the same to be deducted from the outstanding public debt, and says an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the sinking funds shall be applied to the payment of the public debt. They also authorize the issue of three per cent. certificates in return for gold deposited for not less than thirty days with Treasurers of the United States, which may be received at par with accrued interest in payment for bonds authorized by this act. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation, which was amended and passed. It includes the second section of the tariff bill—the free list—and relieving from tonnage duties vessels engaged in the coast trade and fisheries. The House then took up the Postoffice appropriation bill, which was amended and passed.

SENATE, June 7.—A number of bills were introduced. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of land districts without increasing their number, was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then discussed until executive session; after coming out of which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill making Kansas City a port of delivery, passed. The Senate amendment authorizing increased pay to census takers, passed. The currency bill was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, June 8.—Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from Mr. Hatch, setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of General Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as Commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo. On a motion to refer the above to a special committee, a lengthy and somewhat personal debate arose, but resulted in the reference. The Indian appropriation bill was then discussed, amended and passed. The apportionment bill was taken up but without action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to amend the Act of May 30, 1863, for the survey and sale of public lands, by providing that money deposited for survey shall be credited for part payment of lands, was passed. A bill to amend the supplementary pension act of July 16, 1866, by providing that persons who have lost the sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service, if so disabled as to require permanent aid or attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of their disability, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month: passed. Mr. Paine introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, in Milwaukee, six pieces of condemned ordinance, to be placed in the soldiers' cemetery there; passed. Mr. Negley, from the Conference Committee on the supply of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to. The currency bill was then taken up, and a very lengthy debate occurred on various amendments, the bill was finally thrown—by a dexterous parliamentary manœuvre—to the bottom of the list of bills for consideration; which virtually kills it.

SENATE, June 9.—Divers bills and resolutions were presented and referred. The apportionment bill was considered, and an amendment increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300 was agreed to, and the bill laid over. The bill relative to the franking privilege occupied the Senate up to adjournment.

HOUSE.—Some promiscuous remarks were admitted on the resolution to bring in a bill to permit the importation of coal free of duty. Reports from Committees were ruled in order. The Senate bill relative to currency was reported back from committee, but before action could be had the morning hour had expired, and it went over till Tuesday next. The bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization, was debated, and tabled. A reconsideration was moved on, but before action the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 10.—The Senatorial branch of the Union Pacific railroad was taken up, amendments offered, and re-committed. The bill relative to the Franking privilege was then taken up and debated till adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill to regulate credits to prisioners for good behavior was passed. After some discussion a resolution was adopted calling the Reporter of the *N. Y. Post* to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be expelled from a reporter's seat for maligning members. The naturalizing bill was reconsidered and referred to the committee. Mr. Smith, the reporter was brought to the bar of the House, and presented a statement that the facts reported by him were precisely in accordance with an official affidavit, shown to him in confidence. After some debate the subject was referred to committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and Mr. Smith discharged. The Senate amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill, come up for consideration; but before definite action, the House adjourned.

—At the Republican primary elections, on Saturday, the following gentlemen were nominated: Congress (subject to decision of conferees,) Hon. Darwin Phelps; Assembly, Steele; Sheriff, Elwood; Associate Judge, Kennard; District Attorney, Barrett; Commissioner, Todd. Col. P. Templeton, Hamilton Kelly, esq., and John Ralston, esq., are appointed conferees.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—Hon. William M'Kennan has been appointed a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This is essentially a Pennsylvania enterprise, and the list of directors embraces a large number of eminent names from this State. The bill lately passed by Congress in reference to this project makes its success certain.

—On Wednesday evening last, John Anderson, a young man residing in the upper end of Washington, was shot by Gus. D'Alonzo in the tailor shop of the latter, on Chestnut street, the ball entering his hip and making an ugly flesh wound. From what we have been able together of the affair, it seems that Anderson was passing the shop of D'Alonzo on the evening in question, when the latter called to him to come in, and immediately began questioning him as to his courage, asking him if he thought he was brave enough to lead a company into battle. Anderson replied that he did not think he was, whereupon D'Alonzo propounded the query as to whether he was bold enough to stand up and be fired shot at him. Anderson again replied in the negative, when D'Alonzo with an oath declared he would try him, and immediately picked up a pistol and fired at the latter, as we have already mentioned, took effect in Anderson's hip, making a serious flesh wound. D'Alonzo has the character of being a reckless desperado, and for some time past has been drinking to excess. On Friday evening Anderson appeared before Esquire Hornish and made information against him, and he was arrested and brought before the justice for a hearing. In default of bail he was sent to prison to await trial at the next term of court.

Since the above was in type we learn that the accused has been released on bail.

—We were shown the other day four spoons captured from General Lee at the time his wagon train was surprised and overhauled in front of Richmond, during the scenes immediately preceding the close of the war. They are unquestionably pure silver, and each bears the initials of the distinguished rebel's name. They were captured by a soldier of Company F, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. G. W. L. Johnson, now a resident of Greene county. This soldier made one of the narrowest escapes on record. In an engagement in front of Petersburg, a minie ball struck him directly on the left breast. It happened that he had in the inside pocket of his blouse a small bible, which was the means of saving his life. The ball penetrated almost through the entire thickness of the book, and the blow was so terrible that he was knocked entirely senseless and bled profusely from the lungs for some time afterward. The book with its torn and stained pages, bearing testimony to the violence of the shock, was exhibited to us with the other relics.—*Washington Reporter.*

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—We are sorry to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. William Simpson, near Mt. Jackson, was burned to the ground on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th inst. We have no further particulars than that the fire originated from a defective flue, and have not learned whether there was any insurance on the building or not.

—The prospect for an abundant crop of wheat, rye and oats is daily improving in this vicinity. The weather during the past three weeks has been exceedingly favorable for growing cereals. The grass also promises a good crop. Timothy will yield abundantly. Clover was frozen out to a certain extent during the winter, not sufficient to prevent it from yielding an average crop. On the whole the prospect is cheering, and our farmers have cause to rejoice and be thankful.

—On Wednesday the 1st inst., a singular and serious accident happened near Mt. Jackson. Boyd Eckman was carrying a load of shingles on his shoulder, up a ladder to the roof of a barn. Just as he was stepping from the ladder to the roof, a stroke of lightning knocked him off, and he fell seventeen feet to the ground, breaking both bones in right fore arm. Dr. H. E. Zimmerman was summoned, and re-set the broken limb. At the time the lightning struck there was not a cloud to be seen above the barn. Mr. George Myers was within two feet of Eckman, and did not feel the shock, while Mr. Stanley, on the opposite side of the roof, felt the shock quite plainly.

—Mrs. Martha Fox, a widow, who lived in Slippery Rock township, died on Wednesday, June 1st, and circumstances led neighbors to suspect that foul play had been resorted to, or rather that an abortion had been produced, and they demanded an investigation. On Monday the 6th inst., an inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. Barker, at Centre Church graveyard, Shenango township, where the body had been interred. A post mortem examination was made—testimony taken, and then the coroner's jury adjourned to meet at Dr. Barker's office, next day. After hearing testimony and opinions of physicians, the jury rendered a verdict that she had had an abortion, followed by what is known by physicians as peritonitis, or inflamation of the lining membrane of the bowels, producing death. Though the most rigid examination was had, and the facts clearly proven, yet no evidence that would criminate any one in this affair was educed, and the matter must for the present rest, a mystery.—*New Castle Gazette.*

GREENE COUNTY.

—That smash up of Hewitt & Myers' buggy and killing of horse by being run over the bridge, mentioned last week, has resulted in the arrest of Tom Kirby. He was taken before Justice Webb, who on examination, committed him to jail to await a trial at the next term of court for malicious mischief. Tom is a bad boy, but who gives him the whisky? Are they any better?

—One of the most heart-rending affairs it has been our duty to chronicle, occurred near Waynesburg, last Saturday. As near as we are able to learn, the facts are as follows: Several small boys were bathing in Ten Mile Creek, at a somewhat fatal locality known as "the rocks," when Mrs. Sarah Phillips, wife of Wm. Phillips, a carpenter residing in Rocksbury, went down and called out her son, a lad of about ten years. He came out and stopped on the bank to wash, when in some way he fell back into the water. One of the other boys caught him as he rose the second time and was endeavoring to bring him ashore, and thinks he would have succeeded, but at this moment Mrs. Phillips rushed down and jumped into the creek, breaking the boy's hold. Help was called and Wm. Frakes came and promptly going to their assistance, succeeded in bringing out Mrs. Phillips, after which he went for a physician, the child having previously gone down for the last time. It is thought that had persons been present understanding the treatment of the drowned, the mother's life might have been saved, but as it was, aid came too late. Efforts were immediately made for the recovery of Johnny's body which in a short time proved successful. Mr. Phillips was sent for, and came home only to find his whole family cold and lifeless; terrible, indeed, must have been his feelings. The friends have the heartfelt sympathy of every one. On Sabbath afternoon the remains of mother and son were followed to their last resting place in Green Mount Cemetery by a large number of persons.

Banking, Loans, &c.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, New York.

February 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of widely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water trans

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 19, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	3 m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	8 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices,....$3.00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

MARTIN S. LYON is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to collect for the same.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending June 11, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 5	70 deg.	66 deg.	66 deg.
" 6	70 deg.	77 deg.	64 deg.
" 7	66 deg.	82 deg.	76 deg.
" 8	70 deg.	81 deg.	71 deg.
" 9	62 deg.	68 deg.	61 deg.
" 10	57 deg.	70 deg.	57 deg.
" 11	58 deg.	62 deg.	58 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 8.17; Evening Express, 2.16; Mail, 5.43 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.45 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.8 a.m.; Knox accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Expr accom. 5.12 p. m.; New Castle accom. 5.50 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.30 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.5 a. m.; Knox accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 p. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 6.10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.09 p. m.; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depots as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.25 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.20 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.55p. m.; Erie exp. 4.45 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Advertisements, Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Coughs, sore throat &c., J. H. Simms
Special Notice, Speyerer & Son.
Special Notice, Stevens & Whittish.
Special Notices, A. Hanauer.
Special Notices, J. Linnenbrink.
Special Notice, B. Mulheim.
Special Notice, Hugo Andriessen.
Special Notice, Mr. B. Reed.
Executor's Notice, James P. Hart.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Woolen Mills—New Brighton,	$2 00
James Harper, Seventy Six,	2 00
D. Pritchard, Freedom,	1 00
E. Thomas, New Brighton,	3 00
Jas. R. Hill, Pittsburgh	2 00
Robert Wilson, Service,	2 00
Mrs. Toy, Vanport,	50
S. R. Mitchell, Beaver,	2 00
W. W. Anderson, Beaver,	2 00
Addison Cunningham, N. Sewickly	7 00
Harrison Reed, Ohioville,	6 00
William Hood, Smiths Ferry,	3 00
John Johnston, Hookstown,	2 00
L. Barnes, Beaver,	2 00
James Fowler, Blackhawk,	2 00
Mrs. Jane Mitchell, Blackhawk,	2 00
Samuel Torrence, Harshville,	2 00
S. L. Ewing, Industry,	2 00
Alex Ewing, Industry,	2 00
R. D. White, Industry,	2 00
G. D. Marshall, Zelienople,	2 00
David Fassbenner, Zelienople,	2 00
Abram Kropps, Freedom,	2 00
D. C. Bruce, Water Cure,	2 00

SAPOLIO.—The most popular article in the market for cleansing. To be had at the Beaver Drug Store.

☞ Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion keeps the best stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets in Beaver county. Give him a call, corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater Pa. ! je15;tf

PARTIES *intending* to purchase a Sewing Machine should not fail to call at the Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine, Rochester.

SELLING off wall paper at greatly reduced prices. Fine paper at fifty cents per bolt, and others in proportion, at B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater, Pa.

KEPT BUSY.—Our friend Mr. Frederick, of Ice cream and confectionery fame, has been kept on the rush for the past week, supplying festival and picnic orders. Mr. Frederick cannot be excelled in the making of Ice cream, and we are glad to see merit appreciated by our citizens.

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of health as well as of liberty. Do not be cheated by Soda Water drawn from copper and lead pipes, and flavored with artificial, poisonous extracts. Try the pure, sparkling, ice cold article, flavored with the pure fruit juices and syrups, only 5 cents a drink, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. All kinds of fruit jars at the Beaver Drug Store.

Beaver Academy.—A pleasant and prosperous term will be closed, on Friday, the 17th inst., by an examination of the pupils, in the presence of such of the Trustees and patrons of the School, and of the friends of education generally, as may find it convenient to attend. Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and be continued at 2 P. M.

AT Hanauer's, hats 25 cents. je15;tf

A WILSON Shuttle Sewing Machine that has been but a short time in use can be had cheap, by applying at the agency of the Weed Sewing Machine, Rochester.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—The most delicious preparation for making Blanc Mange, Puddings, Pies, &c. A new supply at the Beaver Drug Store.

AT Hanauer's, hats 50 cents. je15;tf

Dedication.—The dedicatory services of the lecture-room of the new M. E. Church of this place, will occur next Sabbath. Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning. A Sunday School meeting in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the *Pittsburgh Advocate*, will preach in the evening. The friends of the congregation are invited to join with them in these interesting services.

THE Weed Sewing Machine is warranted for three years. J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Agent for Beaver county.

AT Hanauer's, hats 75 cents. je15;tf

Cured.—Mr. Silas Haley, of Monongahela city, has placed us under lasting obligations for a beautiful cane sent us a few days ago. The whys and wherefores will not be discussed at the present time. It is enough to say that Mr. Haley is a clothier by occupation, a genial gentleman, and withal, the keenest joker in Washington county. "Long may he wave."

AT Hanauer's, hats $1.00. je15;tf

Early Potatoes.—Capt. G. L. Eberhart of New Brighton informs us that he planted some early Rose potatoes on the 8th of April and on the 11th of June he found young potatoes in the hills fully the size of a walnut. Sixty three days from the time of planting until one can feast on potatoes is getting along quite well.

AT Hanauer's, Ladies Hose, 10 cents. je15;tf

WE would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the card of Straw & Morton, agents for the Singer Sewing Machine and the wonderful Hinkley Knitting Machine. The agency for these machines at Pittsburgh is the oldest in the United States, having been established by Mr. Straw nearly twenty years ago. The firm is entirely reliable and anything coming from their establishment may be regarded as the best. A great advantage in purchasing from this house is, that they are firmly established and repairs and parts of machines can always be had.

☞ Hats and bonnets trimmed to order at Hanauer's, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. je15;tf

Struck by Lightning.—The house of Mr. Robert Gordon, of Rochester, was struck by lightning, on last Wednesday night, June 8th, making quite a breach in the chimney. It also stunned Mrs. Gordon, who was in the house at the time, causing temporary blindness.

ICE Cold Sparkling Soda Water, fresh from the fountains and flavored with delicious fruit juices at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. je15;tf

LINEN, silk, cotton and paper Fans, at Mrs. Beacom's. je15;4w

Death of John Barclay, esq.—We neglected last week to make a note of the sudden death of John Barclay, esq., one of our oldest and best citizens. Mr. Barclay, up until the forenoon of his fatal illness was in his usual health, and attending, as was his custom, to his mercantile duties. His business on that day called him to the warehouse in the rear of the dwelling, and while returning to the store he was seized with paralysis, and catching hold of a post he held himself until assistance came and he was conveyed into the house. This occurred at about 11 a. m. on Friday June 3d, and from that time until his death, which took place on the succeeding Sabbath at about 5 p. m., he never spoke.

Mr. Barclay was about 77 years of age, and for fifty years had been in business in this borough. He was well known throughout the county, as a quiet, inoffensive, christian gentleman, and his departure from among us is keenly regretted by all who know him.

Making an Examination.—A Virginia negro got hold of a gun a few days ago, and cocking it blew down the muzzle to see if it was loaded. He didn't state the result of his examination, but the by-standers, who saw his head fly off, quickly decided that the piece was charged when it came into his hands.

SEA MOSS FARINE and flavoring Extracts and Essences at the Beaver Drug Store. je15;2w

A NICE and fresh assortment of millinery, hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, &c., just received at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver. The stock will be sold at the lowest possible price. je15;4w

A Heavy Fleece of Wool.—The Washington *Examiner* of last week reports a heavy fleece of wool. "The well known Spanish ram "specil," owned by H. C. Slusher & Co., of Amwell, was shorn a few days since, and his fleece weighed *Thirty* pounds. It wanted thirteen days of one year since the ram was shorn before." This is an extraordinary yield, and if any of our Beaver county farmers can equal or beat it we will take pleasure in advertising them gratuitously, if they report to us.

A SPECIALTY made of pure laces and lace collars, by Mrs. Beacom. je15;4w

Struck with Lightning.—On last Thursday afternoon a terrific thunder storm passed over Pittsburgh and vicinity, the lightning struck various points in the city. A Mr. Hartje, brother-in-law to John Grebing, esq., sheriff of this county, was instantly killed by an electrical discharge near the Pittsburgh end of the Mechanics street bridge. He was driving a hack at the time, in which four persons were seated. The lightning struck the off side horse, killing him, it then passed to the driver's seat, and as already stated, killed Mr. Hartje. The passengers inside were terrible shocked, but otherwise uninjured. The near horse also escaped. For many years Pittsburgh and the country westward has not been visited with so much electrical violence, as this spring.

A VARIETY of cuffs, collars and neckties, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver.

Distinguished Visitors.—On last Friday evening Governor Geary, Col. McFarland (State Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphan Schools) and Dr. Worthington, dropped in at the Soldiers Orphan School at Phillipsburg and remained over night with the principal and his family.—They are at the present time on a tour of inspection—visiting the various benevolent institutions of the State. The Governor and party left in the early morning train for Pittsburgh, intending to spend the remainder of the day in the city, visiting as many of the charitable institutions there as their time would admit of. We learn incidentally that the Governor spent an hour or two very pleasantly in the school room at Phillipsburg, and expressed himself well pleased with the management of the pupils at that place.

LADIES linen cuffs and collars and *fancy* ribbons always on hand at Mrs. Beacom's. je15;4w

Admitted to the Bar.—Capt. G. L. Eberhart of New Brighton, was on Monday last admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. Capt. E. is an active, intelligent gentleman, and will no doubt soon take high rank at the bar.

Mr. Samuel Edgar, of this place informs us that one of his hens hatched a chicken, recently, with but one leg—not even a stump nor a sign of a second leg. The chicken and its mother "are doing as well as could be expected."

Mr. Dauber (butcher) had a hen which hatched two chickens from one egg. They are perfectly formed, but we did not understand they were connected by a ligament similar to that between the Siamese Twins. The chickens are dead. The old hen survives. These, with the chicken recently noticed in this county as having been hatched with four legs, form an interesting episode in the history of nature's departure from her uniform laws.

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post office, June 1st 1870:

Mr. James Boyd,	Morgan Lawrence, esq.
Henry Guppy.	John Mason, esq.
Hiram Hide, esq.	Mr. B. F. Reed.

MARY A. MCCARTICK, P. M.

The Crops.—The prospect for an abundant harvest was never more flattering in this locality. The hay crop promises an unusual yield and quality, even on the commons, is very luxuriant. What in this immediate vicinity is not quite so heavy as last year, but if nothing befals it, a good crop will still be gathered; rye looks well; oats quite rank; corn doing well; potatoes thrifty, and fruit of all kinds plentiful and growing quite rapidly. On the whole we have great cause to rejoice at the favorable prospect before us for a year of plenty.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents at Beaver Falls, have for sale over 200,000 acres of choice farm and mineral land, in Middle Tennessee, in tracts of 5,000 acres, at $1.25 per acre, in easy payments. There has been no better chance for a speculation offered to the married men of this region for a long time than this one. Three railroads will soon traverse this tract. For particulars address the agents as above. They have also about $300,000 worth of Beaver and Lawrence county real property for sale. jn15;4t.

INDUSTRY, June 4, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In your last issue I see a statement in regard to my sheep which you will please permit me to correct in regard to the lambs. Single lambs (not of twins or triplets) at 8 weeks old, weighed 51 and 61 pounds respectively. M. L. KNIGHT.

Fencing a Public Square.—The contract for fencing one of the public squares in Beaver, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Schley, who began the work last week. It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to prevent the early completion of the job. When neatly fenced and planted in shade and ornamental trees it will present a very attractive appearance.

Going to Europe.—Henry Bimber, esq., of Pittsburgh, this county, will leave this country on a visit to Germany, about the 5th of July. He will be accompanied by his family.

MY friend, stop that terrible cough if you would avoid a consumptive's grave. This you can do by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. For palpitation or irregular action of the heart it is a never failing remedy.

If you suffer from "cold in the head," or Catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures when everything else fails.

WE are informed that SIMMS' WHITE PULMONIC BALSAM acts promptly and quickly in curing all Chronic diseases affecting the throat, breast and lungs, as in bronchial affections, sore throat, chronic or recent coughs, croup, asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, shortness of breath, spitting of blood, soreness of the breast, catarrh of the head, hoarseness, coughs, &c. And that it is a *powerful Expectorant, with tonic alteratives and diffusive properties*, and stands unexcelled if rarely equalled, in curing all diseases of the throat and lungs —has cured asthma of ten years' standing. In croup it is said to be a perfect specific, and that it acts as a chemical food, and will build up weekened and emaciated constitutions. Price 50 cents and $1. See Advertisement.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The July Number of Ballou's Monthly Magazine is the commencement of the thirty-second volume. Its popularity is now so great that no magazine in the country stands higher in the estimation of the people for genuine interest and excellence. Each number contains 100 pages of reading matter—stories, poems, historical events, wit and humor, housekeeping department, and from sixteen to twenty illustrations of noted scenes and places. All this can be obtained for $1.50 per year, or fifteen cents single copy; and club terms are even cheaper. Thomas & Talbot, Boston, Mass., are the publishers.

Beaver County Sabbath School Association—Semi-annual Convention.

The Beaver County S. S. Association held its first semi-annual convention for 1870, in the M. E. Church, at Rochester on the 8th and 9th insts. Rev. D. P. Lowary, of Beaver, President, and Rev. S. F. Crowther, of New Brighton, Secretary.

First day's session opened at 10 a. m. One hour was spent in earnest devotional exercises.

Rev. W. H. Locke was elected reading clerk in order to relieve the Secretary. Reports from schools were called for. Perhaps fifteen to twenty delegates responded. Schools generally in good condition, though not many conversions. The uniform lesson system generally adopted, and satisfactory. Closed with prayer at 12 m.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Fifteen minutes spent in devotions. At 2:15 the question: "How shall we make this convention most profitable?" was taken up, Rev. Locke making the opening address. The points made were: Earnestness, point, freedom, experience, etc. Remarks were made by several others to the same effect.

Rev's. Lowary, Locke and Shields, were elected a committee to prepare the statistics of the Sabbath Schools of the county, and report to the next meeting of the Association.

Messrs. O. R. Coe, B. R. Bradbeer, S. F. Crowther and J. F. Dravo, were elected delegates to the State S. S. Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 14th inst.

At 3 p. m. the question: "How shall we best secure *uniformity* of *instruction* in the Sabbath School?" was taken up. Rev. Crowther making the opening address. The following are some of the leading thoughts presented:

The *object*, is to bring souls to Christ. The *means* we use, are *ideas*. The ideas must be *correct*, in order to make correct impressions. Uniformity is desirable, because we want only *proper ideas* and *true* Gospel doctrines taught: the *uniformity truth* as it is in Jesus.

Uniformity secures system, order, prevents confusion, secures harmony, co-operation, construction and success. In order to secure uniformity of instruction, let the whole school have the *same lesson*; let the *same principles* be taught in teaching it. Argue upon the leading ideas, especially the doctrines taught. In order to this the Superintendent and teachers should meet, and study the lesson together. A good *lesson book* may be used. The Superintendent should *briefly review doctrinal* lessons. The school should be *graded, uniformly*, from the Infant class, to the Bible department, and the same truths, doctrinal, practical and experimental, should be taught in the Sabbath School, and in the pulpit. Pastors and teachers should be co-workers in Christ

Several persons added thoughts. Considerable interest.

Question Box was opened at 4 o'clock, and the following drawn out:

1st. What preparation should teachers make? Answer by Prof. R. T. Taylor: Get the meaning of the lesson and the manner of presenting it. Come to school full of it.

2nd. What are the elements of success? Answer: Trust in Jesus, and the Holy Spirit, knowledge and attention.

3rd. Who shall teach the Infant class? Answer: Best teacher—most pious, loving and patient. Generally *mothers* suit best.

4th. Are extra monthly meetings of the S. S. with special lectures by the Pastor or Superintendent desirable and beneficial? Answer: Yes.

5th. Is the blackboard beneficial? Answer: Affirmatively

Evening session opened with fifteen minutes devotions. On motion it was ordered that our next convention shall meet in the Presbyterian Church at Beaver, at the call of the Executive Committee.

Shall we try to teach temperance in Sabbath Schools? was briefly discussed. Some doubted whether the pledge should be used, others had no doubt of its propriety, but it should be done prudently. (To be resumed.)

History of Sabbath School effort. What it is, was taken up, Rev. J. M. Shields making the opening address. He said it is an earnest work—unromitted—ever characterised by prayer—hence successful. Sabbath School instruction produces intelligent christians. God's blessing gives the success. The address was thrilling and instructive. Remarks were made by several others.

A new song, prepared for the State Convention, to sit at Harrisburg, entitled "Beautiful Vale," was sung. Adjourned. Benediction by Rev. Grant.

SECOND DAY.

Session opened at 9 a. m.; usual devotions. The audience being small, the order for the hour was waived, and the Question Box opened.

Question—How much singing should be done in Sabbath Schools, and what shall we sing? It was thought there should be considerable singing, but it should be of the right kind, high-toned, pure, earnest, elevating.

At 10 a. m. the importance and proper use of maps in Sabbath Schools was taken up. Opening address by Rev. A. G. Wallace. Important to the study of the historical parts of the Bible, which can be better understood by having a knowledge of the geography and history of the countries and times in which the Bible was written. Should be added to the School. Brief lessons should be given by the Superintendent.

At 10:20 the question, What truths should Sabbath School children be taught? was introduced by Dr. Breckenridge. He said they should be taught fundamental truths about God, Christ, salvation. The doctrines and precepts of the Bible. Some advised topical presentations, chronologically arranged. Jesus and salvation to be the central ideas.

At 11 a. m. How to make opening and closing exercises interesting, how gain and keep the attention of all? was taken up. In the absence of Rev. Wilson, W. W. Mair introduced by giving his way; others followed—not much difference. Summed up in singing, prayer, encouraging words, &c.

The report of Secretary for New Brighton district was read, accepted and filed. Twelve schools with about 700 pupils, and 70 teachers. Gifts or collections, &c.

Second day, 2 P. M.—Session opened in the usual form. Officers in place; attendance improving; voices; minutes of former sessions read and approved.

At 2:30 the question, Who shall teach? was opened by Rev. Grant, who said those who teach in Sabbath Schools should have a deep abiding interest in the work—personal piety, punctuality. Those are important. High standard of [illegible] which he really necessary, though the more intelligent the truer. There was general agreement as to what kind of teachers we ought to have, but nearly all admit the difficulty of getting them; so many who might and should teach, being unwilling to do so.

At 3:50, W. W. Mair read the following essay on "The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church," which the Convention requested for publication:

The Relation of the Sunday Schools to the Church.

In order to understand fully the nature of this relation, we must consider, in the first place, the character of the Church's great mission to the world.

The purpose of the coming of Christ to our fallen race, is to bring all men to repentance; and, in the prosecution of this great end, it is a part of the divine economy that there should be order and system in the arrangement of the plan proposed. In the system of means used to bring men to a knowledge of the Gospel, the Church holds the first place; and for the perpetuity of her office of taking the things of God and showing them unto us, and symbolizing the great doctrines of the atonement and regeneration, she preaches to us the divine word and administers the sacraments; and of course all other schemes having for their end the promulgation of divine truth and the salvation of men, must be prosecuted in conjunction with and in subordination to the plan which has been devised by infinite wisdom.

Our work is to bring the Gospel with its restraining, refining and elevating influences in contact with the hearts and minds of men, women and children of all grades from the lowest to the highest.

We want earnest, self-denying men and women, who will bring the masses together, and teach them in plain and simple language the story of the cross, and their duty to themselves, their neighbors and to God; therefore their opinions, their experiences, their prejudices, their opinions to teach; knowing the nature of a child's mind, and with *parental* love for the little ones that the Great Father has committed to our keep.

Let the energy and zeal of the young be tempered with the discretion and experience of the old. Then, and then only, we may look for the signal labor of bringing the little ones to Jesus. Then can we, "suffer them to come unto Him and forbid them not," See to it, Brother, that you do not *forbid* them to come, by *keeping* them the knowledge of the way.

With our children, let us cluster around the cross; lift them up into His arms; consecrate them to His service and fully trust His assurance that they shall not depart from His blessed ways, comforting our hearts with the cheering promise of His word, "they that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." They shall also be the brightness of the firmament and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever, bless!

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S. T. CROWTHER, Secretary.
(Radical please copy.)

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF CO. SUPERINTENDENT
June 1st, 1870.

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SCHOOL LAWS.—Copies of the school law will be distributed to school officers during my examinations.

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1st. Each teacher employed by Board of Directors should stipulate to hold a public examination at or near the close of the school term. Patrons and Directors could then estimate the value of the services rendered by the teacher, and have some knowledge of the progress of the school; and at the same time the teacher himself would have an opportunity of making known his professional success. This stipulation should be inserted in the Articles of Agreement.

2d. Teachers should forward monthly to the Secretary of the several Boards a written report of the actual condition of their schools. This, for the most part, would be a duplicate of the Monthly Report book. An hour will be set apart at each examination for the discussion of this suggestion. Directors and others are requested to be present.

3d. The School Department respectfully requests that Boards of Directors forward to the County Superintendents their Annual District Reports and Four Months Certificates on or before the 15th inst. The Directors of our 47th county will confer a favor by being prompt in this matter.

Secretary's blanks to County Superintendent will be distributed during my examinations. It will save much trouble if the Secretaries would forward these reports promptly.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Directors cannot legally grant to teachers the use of a public school house for private and select schools unless such teachers are in possession of a legal certificate. It is to be hoped that in all ordinary cases the regular teachers will have the preference in this respect. In order, however, to meet all emergencies of this kind, the following appointments are made:

Examination at Darlington, April 30, 1871; New Brighton, April 4th; Hookstown, April 6th; New Sheffield, April 10th; Buhls, Marion Tp., April 12th; Fairview, April 14th. No certificate will be granted at these examinations for a longer period than four months.

DOCUMENTS.—Teachers' Monthly Report Books and School Laws can always be procured at the Clerk of the Court's office, Beaver, or at my office at Fallston.

CONCLUSION.—In issuing this annual circular, I desire to express my profound thanks and gratitude to many Directors Teachers and friends of education throughout the County for their uniform kindness and hospitality extended to me during the past year. I trust that in the coming year we may be all the honored instruments of accomplishing much good in the great cause of POPULAR EDUCATION.

GEO. M. FIELDS,
County Sup't.

We say to the people in the [illegible] members of the Church, let us unite in the same [illegible] in your prayers for [illegible] in the secular schools and mothers in Israel to come up with their knowledge, their experience, their patience, their opinions to teach; knowing the nature of a child's mind, and with *parental* love for the little ones that the Great Father has committed to our keep.

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1st. Each teacher employed by Board of Directors should stipulate to hold a public examination at or near the close of the school term. Patrons and Directors could then estimate the value of the services rendered by the teacher, and have some knowledge of the progress of the school; and at the same time the teacher himself would have an opportunity of making known his professional success. This stipulation should be inserted in the Articles of Agreement.

2d. Teachers should forward monthly to the Secretary of the several Boards a written report of the actual condition of their schools. This, for the most part, would be a duplicate of the Monthly Report book. An hour will be set apart at each examination for the discussion of this suggestion. Directors and others are requested to be present.

3d. The School Department respectfully requests that Boards of Directors forward to the County Superintendents their Annual District Reports and Four Months Certificates on or before the 15th inst. The Directors of our 47th county will confer a favor by being prompt in this matter.

Secretary's blanks to County Superintendent will be distributed during my examinations. It will save much trouble if the Secretaries would forward these reports promptly.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Directors cannot legally grant to teachers the use of a public school house for private and select schools unless such teachers are in possession of a legal certificate. It is to be hoped that in all ordinary cases the regular teachers will have the preference in this respect. In order, however, to meet all emergencies of this kind, the following appointments are made:

Examination at Darlington, April 30, 1871; New Brighton, April 4th; Hookstown, April 6th; New Sheffield, April 10th; Buhls, Marion Tp., April 12th; Fairview, April 14th. No certificate will be granted at these examinations for a longer period than four months.

DOCUMENTS.—Teachers' Monthly Report Books and School Laws can always be procured at the Clerk of the Court's office, Beaver, or at my office at Fallston.

CONCLUSION.—In issuing this annual circular, I desire to express my profound thanks and gratitude to many Directors Teachers and friends of education throughout the County for their uniform kindness and hospitality extended to me during the past year. I trust that in the coming year we may be all the honored instruments of accomplishing much good in the great cause of POPULAR EDUCATION.

GEO. M. FIELDS,
County Sup't.

From *The Indiana Progress* of June 2d, we clip the following address, delivered by Dr. D. L. Dempsey of this place, on Decoration Day at Indiana, Pa.:

The Christian's faith is based on the promises, and it is gratifying to believers, I had almost

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WHY HE MARRIED.

"And don't you know when you will pass thro' this part of the country again, Mr. Verley?"

"No, I don't," said the old bachelor decidedly.

He was something of a bear to answer so crustily when Barbara Smith stood in the doorway, with the shadowy lashes drooping over her soft brown eyes, and the roses melting into deep carmine on her rosy cheeks, until her muslin dress was pale in comparison. Such a pretty, big-eyed loving little Barbara as she was, in all the blooming freshness of her eighteen summers, and the soft sigh that fluttered up from her lips as the one-horse carriage drove away, and was checked instantly. Barbara had no idea of becoming a victim to unrequited love, though she had rather fancied Mr. Verley during his brief sojourn at her father's house.

Mr. Verley drove away through the rustling green draperies of the summer lanes, whistling sadly as he went.

"I shall be in very good time for the 12:30 train," he meditated to himself. "Punctuality is the soul of business, and I never was one of the behindhand tribe, thank Providence. Besides, I think it was becoming dangerous to remain at that place any longer. I am thirty-nine to-morrow and that's just twenty years too old for me to go making a fool of myself. Fancy me getting married! No, you don't, Joseph Verley, my friend."

As he settled himself comfortably in the crowded railroad car, and opened a letter, the subject again occurred with curious persistence.

"The letter of my poor brother's executor came just in time, or I certainly should have lounged away more than would have been either sensible or profitable. Poor, dear Harold! I don't see what on earth possessed him to fall sick and die on his way home from Venice, and leave his daughter on my hands, too. Why couldn't he have left a son instead of a daughter? I never did understand a woman's ways and what's more, I don't mean to. I am to meet her at Speedville, and take her home with me. O!" groaned Mr. Verley, referring despairingly to the letter. "And what am I going to do with her when I get her there, I'd like to know? I suppose she's a great tall creature, with ringlets and ribbons, and like as not an Italian lover chatting sentiment to her—a creature that reads Byron, and keeps an album and eats slate-pencils and chalk. I'll send her to a boarding school—that's what I'll do with my niece—and perhaps when she has graduated there, the schoolmaster can suggest some means of getting rid of her. Of course she'll have half-a-dozen huge trunks, and a bonnet box and a parrot cage—that's the way women generally travel, I believe. I am glad I am out of the way of Barbara's fascinations now."

Mr. Verley looked out of the car window in a sort of calm desperation at the prospect before him.

"I suppose she'll want a piano, and maybe a poodle dog—and there's no knowing what else. I don't know why Harold wanted to die and leave his daughter to my care, just now. Speedville Station—27 miles further on—I wish it was twenty-seven hundred—that's what I wish."

And with this vindictive sentiment in his mind, our hero tied a red silk handkerchief over his head, and tried to lose himself in a series of brief, troubled dreams, wherein the vision of a tall, nice young lady figured conspicuously.

"Are we here already?" he stammered, starting to his feet, as the conductor bawled out 'Speedville Station!'. He seized umbrella, valise and traveling shawl, with the bustling bewilderment peculiar to people suddenly aroused from sleep.

Speedville was rather a large sized village, situated at the junction of several railways—a bustling, thriving little place, with an imposing American Gothic structure as a depot. Into this building Mr. Verley walked, looking right and left for the young lady whose guardianship he was to assume.

"Of course," he reasoned mentally, she'll be on the lookout for me; women are preverbially curious."

But Harold Verley's daughter was not on the 'lookout' for her unknown uncle. When the crowd incident to the evening train had subsided, and people had gone their several ways, the only remaining occupants of the depot were Mr. Verley, a lame old man with peanuts and oranges, and a decent looking colored woman, with a brilliant Madras turban on her head who took care of the building.

Neither of these could be his niece, so Mr. Verley after a little perplexed hesitation, addressed himself to the colored woman, who was busy polishing the window with a piece of crumbled newspaper.

"Ahem—I was to meet my niece here to-day, and—I don't see her."

"Your niece, sir? what is her name?"

"Verley."

"O, yes, sir; she has been here these two hours, bless her dear heart; she's asleep now."

"Asleep!" gasped Mr. Verley; but the stewardess only answered him by bustling into the inner apartment and bringing out what appeared to be a compact bundle, with a pink face at one end of it, and a mass of long, trailing embroideries at the other.

Joseph Verley recoiled as far as the angle of the wall would permit him.

"Why—it's a baby!"

"To be sure it is sir," said the woman, "and as fine a little girl as ever I saw; bless her sweet blue eyes."

"But isn't there a nurse or some such person here who could take charge of her?"

"There was a nurse brought her on sir—a queer, foreign looking thing, with a yellow skin and hair as black as night, and big gold hoops in her ears; but she talked something about the next steamer—I couldn't understand her lingo, sir—and went right back to New York on the two o'clock train."

Joseph Verley stood aghast, staring at the rosy baby as it lay crowing in the woman's arms, and wondering which of his lucky stars he should call on to aid him in this unlooked-for emergency. A full-grown young niece would have been bad enough,—but a baby!

"So this is my niece," he muttered.

"And what the d—l am I going to do with her?"

He turned suddenly to the colored woman.

"What time does the next train for Winfield leave?"

"In an hour, sir."

"Would you be kind enough to take care of the child till then? I suppose I must take it home with me; for I can't very well drown it, or throw it under the car wheels."

"Sir!" ejaculated the astonished stewardess.

But Mr. Verley turned on his heel and strode out of the depot, scarcely able at first to comprehend the disaster that had befallen him.

The train was at the depot when he returned; and the woman awaited him with the sleeping infant in her arms.

"Asleep, eh!" commented Mr. Verley. "Well, that's lucky."

"Where's the nurse, sir?" inquired the woman.

"Nurse! What nurse?"

"Why, I supposed you went to get a nurse."

"Never once thought of it!" ejaculated Joseph, madly smiting his forehead. "Here—give the thing to me, quick, the train is moving."

He had hardly time to spring on board as the locomotive gave an unearthly shriek, while the lady followed suit in both respects.

He staggered to his seat, holding the umbrella and child in one hand, while in the other his valise swung backward and forward.

"There! there! bless its little heart!" he exclaimed, imitating the colored woman. "We won't cry—no we won't."

But the baby evidently had an opinion of its own on the subject, and would cry in spite of the various blandishments practiced by the bewildered uncle—such as shaking the umbrella handle, swinging his watch, and trotting both knees.

People began to look around reproachfully, young men shrugged their shoulders, and young ladies giggled.

"Hush, hush! there's a darling," whispered Mr. Verley.

But still the baby wept, and wailed, and gnashed its gums, for teeth it had but two. Mr. Verley began to look round in the car in search of some matronly dame, of whom he could seek counsel, but in vain. There were only three ladies in the car, and they were young, with round hats and dimpled cheeks.

"They won't know anything about it," groaned Mr. Verley, in anguish of spirit. "O, why didn't I have common sense enough to go and get a nurse. I suppose there's no danger of a baby bursting its lungs; but I should think if there was such a contingency, this baby was in a fair way of niecting it. Well, roar away, my young friend; I can stand it as long as you can."

Vain boast, as futile as vain, as Mr. Verley very soon discovered. The baby not only cried, but it screamed, it kicked, it doubled itself over in more ways than a contortionist's wildest dreams could imagine, and became apparently frantic with passion. The perspiration broke out in huge beads on Joseph's brow; his face flushed, and still the cars thundered on.

"What's to become of me?" he pondered, holding desperately on to the struggling infant by the sash that encircled its little waist, and watching its purple face with a species of detestation. "I don't wonder that Harold died! I shall die in a week, if this thing goes on. And it seems so easy for Barbary Smith so take care of her little brothers and sisters. If Barbary was only here?"

And Mr. Verley jerked the baby up into a sitting posture with a sudden jerk.

"I'll do it," quoth Mr. Verley. "I'll take the back express at four in the morning and go straight there. Ah, you may stop crying, you little hypocrite; but it won't do any good; I'm not to be caught twice in the same trap."

Barbara Smith was watering her tube roses, in the bright morning sunshine, as Mr. Verley drove up to the gate, with the valise and baby in the carriage.

"Dear me, Mr. Verley!" she ejaculated, blushing "celestial rosy red."

"Why, what a sweet little baby."

"Yes; very sweet," he responded dryly. "It is my neice that I was to meet at Speedville."

"Why, I thought she was a young lady?"

"So did I; but it seems she's not Barbara what do you suppose brought me back?" he added speaking very fast for fear the baby would cry.

'I don't know faltered Barbara, crimsoning still more. "Perhaps you forgot something."

"Yes, I did."

"What was it?" said Barbara, a little disappointed.

"I forgot to ask you if you would marry me?"

"Dear me! was that all?" said the young lady demurely.

"Isn't that enough? Say, Barbara, will you?"

"I'll think of it," answered Barbara evasively.

"No; but tell me now. Quick! the baby's waking up."

"Well, then—yes."

Barbara had taken the little thing in her arms, and disappeared before it had time to utter its waking wail.

A week afterwards Mr. Joseph Verley took the 12:30 return, with his wife and neice, the happiest of reclaimed old bachelors, and it was all the unconscious baby's work.

Josh Billings on Tight Boots.

I would jist like to know who the man wuz who fust invented tite boots.

He must hav bin a narrow kontrakted kuss.

If he lives, I hope he has repented of his sin, or iz enjoyin grate agony ov sum kind.

I hev bin in a grate meuny tite spots in my life, but generally could manage to make them average; but thare is no sich thing as making a pair of tite boots average.

You can't git an average on the pinch of a tite boot, enny more than you can on the bite of a lobster.

Enny man who kan wear a pair of tite boots and be humble, and penitent, and not indulge in profane literature, will make a good husband.

He will do more than that, he will do to divide up into several fust class husbands, and be made to answer for a whole naborhood.

Oh! for the pen ov departed Wm. Shakespeare, to write an anathema against tite boots, that would make ashunt Rome wake up and howl agin as she did once on a previous occashun.

Oh! for the strength of Hercules, tew tare into shu strings all the tite boots of creashun and skatter them to the 4 winds of heaven.

Oh! for the buty of Venus, tew make a big foot look handsome without a tite boot on it.

Oh! for the payshunce of Job, the Apostle to cuss a tite boot and bless it, and even pra for one a size smaller and more pinchful.

Oh! for a pair of boots big enuff for the foot of a mountain.

I hev bin led into the above assortment of 'Oh's' from having in my possesshun, at this moment, a pair of number nine boots, with a pair of number eleven feet in them.

Mi feet are as uneasy az a dog's nose the fust time he wears a muzzle.

I think mi feet will eventually choke the boots to death.

I live in hopes they will.

I supposed I had lived long enuff not to be phooled again in this way, but I hev found that an ounce of vanity weighs more than a pound of reason, espeshially when a man mistakes a big foot for a small one.

Avoid tite boots, my friend, az you would the grip of the devil, for menny a man has caught for life a fust rate habit for swearing by encouraging hiz feet to hurt his boots.

I hev promised mi two feet, at least a dozen times during my checkured life that they never should be strangled agin, but i find them to-day as full of pain as the stummuk ake, from a sudden attack of tite boots.

But this is solmnly the last pair of tite boots i will ever wear, I will hereafter wear boots as big as my feet, if I hav to go barefoot to do it

I am too old and too respectable to be a phool enny more.

Enny boots is one of the luxuries of life, but I forgit what the other luxury is, but i dont kno az I care, provided i kan git rid of this pair of tite boots.

Enny man kan hav them for seven dollars, just half what they cost, and if they don't make his feet ake wuss than angle worm in hot ashes, he needn't pay for them.

Methuscle is the only man that i kan call to mind now who could have afforded to have wore tight boots, and enjoyed them; he had a great deal of waste time tew be miserable in, but life now days iz too short, and too full of aktual bizziness to phool enny of it away on tite boots.

Tite boots are an insult to enny man's understanding.

He who wears tite boots will have to acknowledge the corn.

Tite boots hav no bowels or mersy, their insides are wrath and promiskious cussing.

Beware of tite boots.

—A small field piece from which the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, during the bombardment in 1861 is now in Washington, and will be placed in the Ordinance Bureau Museum with other relics.

UTERINE DISEASES.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all-important that the physician should be able to discriminate closely between these affections, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have hundreds of cases where the good effects of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes began to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin become more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remedies.

Our daily practical observations enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

L. OLLSHUE, M. D.,
132 *Grant street, Pittsburgh.*

BURIED ALIVE.

Frightful Accident in Allegheny—Two Men Killed and Two Injured—Buried Beneath a Mass of Rocks—Coroner's Inquest.

An Accident of a shocking character occurred about half-past ten o'clock Saturday morning, in the Seventh ward Allegheny, resulting in the death of two men and the serious and probable fatal injury of two others. Messrs. Howard & Co. have a contract for grading Vista street, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, where for some weeks they have had a large force of men at work, the job being a heavy one. The street passes through a hill, necessitating a cut of twenty feet, a great portion of which is solid rock, which had to be blasted. At the time mentioned, four men, James Gallaher, Barney Haney, James Dennison and Michael Moore, were at work undermining a large rock, which from the force of the powder used in blasting, had probably become detached from the surrounding rocks, and without a moment's warning it came down with a crash, bringing with it several tons of loose dirt and *debris*, completely covering the four men above mentioned. The other workmen, as soon as it was safe to begin work from the amount of detached pieces of rock that continued to fall for some minutes after the first crash, went for the rescue. Dennison and Moore were first taken out, and although they had sustained serious injuries about the head and body were still living. Some minutes elapsed before Graham could be extricated from beneath the mass of rock, and when taken out the former was quite dead, and the latter, although living, had received injuries necessarily fatal, and he expired in about twenty minutes afterward.

Surgical attendance was summoned and the injured men were properly attended to.

The bodies of deceased were removed to their place of residence in the Ninth ward, this city, when Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon them yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above facts.

The Shenango Valley.

The Erie *Republican* in discussing the manufacture of iron, and advocating the interests of Erie in that respect, says: "There can be no better ore than that furnished by the mines of Lake Superior, nor coal better adapted to smelting than the block coal from the mines of the Shenango Valley. It is free from sulphur, with sufficient bitumen to produce heat and gas, and with carbon in good proportion. Herein lies its peculiar value. Pittsburgh coal, on account of its excess of bitumen over carbon, has to be coked to get clear of this excess. The tendency of things is verifying the remark of a Pittsburgh manufacturer, that the manufacture of iron would be transferred to the Lake shore. And some of the heaviest operators are approaching us, Messrs. Wood, of that city, so long connected with the iron business, and who have had four furnaces in successful operation, in the Shenango Valley for some years, have purchased a large tract of land, and are preparing to erect a rolling mill, at the same place. And another firm has purchased some twenty acres near Sharon, and are preparing to erect two furnaces, and a mill for manufacturing muck iron. Other projects are under way for increasing the iron productions of that Valley—showing the confidence exhibited; while we find statements in some of our exchanges that, on account of depression in the iron market, or fear of foreign importation, many iron men in the eastern part of the State are about to stop operations. In 1869, 110,000 tons of pig metal were found in this Valley, and we have no doubt it will be increased 33 per cent. the present year.

We hear of a pugilistic judge at the west, viz., Judge Puterbaugh of the Circuit Court, who held at Peoria, Ill., on the 26th ult. An ex-Judge, named Weed, addressed Puterbaugh, J., in language more potent than polite, whereupon this irate Daniel came down from the bench and fisticuffed the insolent attorney. The telegram says: "Sympathy is entirely with Puterbaugh." Of course! If a magistrate who cannot keep his temper, cannot maintain his dignity, cannot control an impudent bar, cannot insure respect by the very force of his official manner—if such a magistrate is not entitled to sympathy, then all we have to say is that sympathy is the proper perquisite of nobody in this unhappy world. But we fear that judges are rapidly deteriorating. Can any one imagine Lord Mansfield or Chief-Justice Marshall hitting out from the shoulder at the offending attorneys? *N. Y. Tribune.*

—The smallest steam engine in the world is now in possession of John Penn, of Greenwich, England, the eminent maker of great engines. It will stand on a three penny piece; it really covers less space, for its base plate measures only three eighths of an inch by three tenths. From the extreme smallness of the model, a few minutiæ—such for instance as the air pumps—have necessarily been omitted. Still, so small are some of the parts, that they require a powerful magnifying glass to see their form. The screws are only one eightieth of an inch in diameter, and these are all furnished with hexagonal nuts, which can be loosened and tightened by a lilliputian spanner. The whole weight of the model is less than a three-penny piece.

The Tale of a Leg.

Soon after the introduction of the celebrated mechanical false legs and arms, a certain Dr. B——— opened an office on Broadway, for the purpose of applying them for the benefit of those whom mischances had dismembered. Those appliances were a great improvement upon the old-fashioned wooden and cork legs, and, as a natural consequence, they were eagerly sought for, although their great cost precluded many from possessing these adjuncts to locomotion.

One day Dr. B. was waited upon by a young lady who hobbled around for two years on a cork contrivance which a railroad accident had compelled her to wear instead of her own beautiful and more shapely one; but the price was far above her means, and so the poor creature was about to hobble away again, still cork-legged and unrequitted, when, Dr. B——— was suddenly harnessed with an idea.

"If you will permit me to refer to the limb," said he, "and will consent to show how well and how naturally it works, to those whom I may send to you, I will adjust one of my best patterns for you, without a cent of pay."

The offer was taken into consideration by the young lady and her family, and it was finally agreed to accept the offer, the term of exhibition to extend over a period of three months.

The leg was adjusted, and not only "worked" splendidly, but looked equal to the original; in short, she was able to throw aside her cane and promenade with grace and only trifling difficulty.

But by-and-by the doctor's customers began to come for the purpose of examination. At first it was far from being pleasant but in the presence of her mother and sister the exhibition of her good points ceased to become a bore, and she began to take it with pride, dressing the inani mate member so tastefully and superbly as to which was which.

One day a gentleman called at the house and inquired for Miss S——. He was a lawyer's student, very bashful, indeed, and came on an errand for his employer, who still had the case of this lady's mother vs. the railroad company who had maimed her daughter.

The young lady had by this time learned to treat the whole affair as a matter of business, and when she heard that a caller was waiting in the parlor, she went down as she would have gone upon any other duty.

The young gentleman bowed and blushed as she entered the room, and supposing that he was somewhat confused about making known his errand, she boldly approached it herself.

"I suppose you have come to see my leg," she said drawing up a chair in front of him.

"I—I—" he stammered, and again she came to the rescue.

"Never mind excuses, it is simply a matter of business," she said, at the same time displaying a well-proportioned leg quite up to the garter.—"You see I can use it just as well as the other, and very few, if any, would notice the difference. I can assure you that——"

"But my dear lady, I beg to assure you that——"

"Don't mention it, I am only too happy to show you that all the doctor claims for his limbs is true. I can walk for two or three miles without experiencing the slightest difficulty."

"But, my dear young lady, I wish to see your mother," said the blushing student, the moment he could in the slightest way get command of himself.

"Ther is no occasion for that, sir; she does not wear a leg of that kind," continued the interesting miss, still continuing the interesting exhibition.

"But—but I am Mr. W.'s clerk—he wished me to——"and casting a sidelong look at the beautifully-rounded mechanism, he again broke down.

"Oh, Mr. W. Oh, my! I thought you came from Dr. B., and wished to see my false leg. I beg pardon."

"Oh, there's no occasion for excuses, I assure you: it is a very natural mistake, and I have been entertained by it."

The young lady retired with any number of blushes, while her mother made the proper excuses and explanations. But that wasn't the only ludicrous mistake which came from that advertising leg.

—On the evening of May 14," says the London *Times*, "Earl de Grey was installed as Grand Master of English Free Masons, and such an assemblage of the craft as were there gathered to give him a cordial greeting is altogether without precedent or parallel. That such should have been the case is not to be wondered at when it is known that there has been no similar event in this country for twenty-six years, the Grand Mastership having for that period been occupied by the Earl of Zetland, who now retires from the throne of Free Masonry. The occasion was rendered still more interesting from the intimation that Brother the Prince of Wales had been given out, some time since, that whenever the Grand Master-elect should be installed as Grand Master, he should do himself the pleasure of being present to witness it. Upwards of 1,200 of the highest offices in the craft were present, some of them from China, Canada, America, and other countries."

—The residence of Roberet Galbreath, on the Black Extension of Monongahela City, Washington county, was struck by lightning during the severe thunder storm of Monday afternoon last. The family were all congregated in one room when the house received the stroke, and were all shocked by its influence—all of them being thrown from their seats to the floor. With the exception of a very painful fright, the family escaped without injury. The house, however, sustained some serious damage, the chimney being shattered somewhat, and quite a scar along a partition and through a wardrobe.

Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to Vice Admiral Porter, strongly sympathizing with him in his desire for prompt and liberal legislation by Congress, and states that to revive our commerce and Navy he believes in the establishment of iron ship building yards by the Government and in the seeking of our revenge for the destruction of our commerce by British vessels during the rebellion in the more honorable driving of British commerce from the Ocean by the creation of superior ships.

—The Franking Privilege dies slowly and painfully. The bill abolishing it was before the Senate yesterday as the special order for the twentieth time, and was quietly laid aside, the Senators acting with the air of men fearful of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, and yet determined not to relinquish the much abused privilege. The time which has been wasted in the various efforts to postpone the bill would have more than sufficed to debate it thoroughly and decide its fate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Says the New York *Nation*: "Refined homes are the end of civilization. All the work of the world—the railroading, navigating, digging, delving, manufacturing, inventing, teaching, writing and fighting are done, first of all, to secure each family in the quiet possession of its own hearth; and, secondly, to surround as many hearths as possible with grace and culture and beauty. The work of all races for five thousand years is represented in the difference between a wigwam and a lady's parlor. It has no better result to show."

Miscellaneous.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs, for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for Co. year 1870, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Tps. & Boroughs.	Time.	Place.
New Sewickley, June 27,		Unionville.
Rochester tp	" 28,	George Hooley's.
Darlington bor. &tp	" 29,	Anderson's House.
	" 30,	J. F. Dilworth's.
Smith Beaver tp. July	1,	Enoch Patterson's.
Chippewa tp.,	" 5,	Mrs. Cunningham's
N. Beaver & Ohio tps	" 6,	Adam's Store.
Ohio tp.,	" 7,	H. R. Derringer's.
Hookstown bor. & Green tp.	July 11 & 12,	Hand.
Hanover & Greene tp	July 13,	Swearingen's Millshop.
Frankfort boro,	" 14,	Mrs. Stevenson's.
Hanover tp.	" 15,	J. R. Wilson's store.
Raccoon tp.,	" 18,	Hall's store.
Independence tp	" 19,	John Hoover's.
do & Hopewell,	" 20,	J. Davis' store.
Hopewell tp.,	" 21,	Robert W. Scott's.
Moon tp.,	" 22,	New's store.

Payments can be made in adjoining townships All Licenses must be paid on or before June 15th, otherwise they will be collected by proper officers with costs. EBEN ALLISON,
may4tf *Treas. Beaver Co.*

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers. The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. O. MOULTER.
apr30,1870—1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Jr.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:1f

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING - GOODS
AT
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORE,
NEW BRIGHTON.

They have purchased in the East at the late low, panic prices, a heavy supply of

Domestic & Foreign
DRY - GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

Which they are offering now as low as

Before the War.

They are now selling

Good comfort calico at.....6 cents.
Splendid dress calico at.....10 "
The very best dress calico (elegant patterns).....12½ "
Spring styles of delaines.....18 "
A No. 1 bleached and unbleached 4-4th muslins.....12½ "

Black and Colored Alpacas

25 per cent. less than last Fall.

Good unbleached Socks, 3 pair for 25 cts.

Good bleached Ladies' Hose, 10 cts.

All other goods at correspondingly low prices.

Their Stock of Clothing,
OF THEIR OWN MAKE,
IS NOW COMPLETE:

And they can assure the Public that they

Cannot be Undersold by Any One.

Merchant Tailoring

Is carried on by this Firm in a way which

MEETS THE APPROVAL

Of Every one who has Patronized them.

Only one price, is their motto;
Low Prices, their aim—
Honest Dealing, their practice, and
Elegant Fitting Garments their recommendation.

THEY ARE EMPLOYING NOW

15 Hands in this Department,

And are, therefore, enabled to

EXECUTE all ORDERS PROMPTLY.

NO ONE WHO WISHES TO GET

Goods at a Bargain

Should fail to call at

Schiff & Steinfeld's,
mar30;3m] NEW BRIGHTON.

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30;6m

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Aegus office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, mopish, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street. Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-similie of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
may18:1y.

Hanauer's Column.

A. HANAUER,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

Calls attention to the fact that he has now ON HAND, AND WILL RECEIVE DURING THE SEASON,

The Latest Styles of
Spring and Summer
Millinery Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Trimmed & Untrimmed
Bonnets & Hats,

RIBBONS,

OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,

FINE LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS
& ORNAMENTS.

I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged

First Class Milliners,

And will take pleasure in Showing You the Finest

Bonnets and Hats

Ever made in Beaver County.

In Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS,

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

And we will sell at prices to deserve the FAVOR OF ALL.

A. HANAUER,

Corner Bridge and Market Streets,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

WILSON'S BUILDING,

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.,

And Opposite Nixon House,

ALIANCE, O.

Bonnets & Hats

Bleached and Pressed

IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

apr13:tf

Dry Goods.

GOLD PRICES.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

Have received, within the last few days, the following goods, which they propose to sell at

GOLD PRICES:

SPRING STYLES OF

PRINTS AND
DELAINES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CHECKS,
JEANS;
BLANKETS,
TOWELING CRASH,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

COFFEE.
TEA.
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP.
BACON.
LARD.

100 Kegs of Shœnberger's Juniatta Nails.

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead.

50 Bbls. Massillon
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
March 23, 1870

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Aegus office.

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Aegus office.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.
apr6:1y

☞ Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Aegus office.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2:1y

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Aegus office.

GEORGE BRAUN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Broadway, New-Brighton.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,
English Meltons and Vestings,
Which he is Prepared to Make to Order,
IN THE LATEST STYES,
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties wishing any thing in his line, and desirous of
SAVING MONEY,
Would do well
TO GIVE HIM A CALL
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

As His Stock of Goods is all of First Class Manufacture.

—ALSO—
A Full Stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
HOME MANUFACTURE.
mar30:3m

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

No. 178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Would respectfully call the attention of their customers to the fact that they have just opened a very large and attractive stock of Dress Goods at prices lower than they have been for years. We solicit an examination of our stock, and always take pleasure in showing our goods. Customers can always rely on being waited upon with attention and courtesy.

Among our new goods we have

100 PIECES GENUINE WASH POPLIN,

AT 25 CENTS.

160 PIECES CORDED POPLIN,

ALL COLORS, 25 CENTS.

40 Pieces Pure Mohairs,

31 CENTS.

1 case WASH POPLINS

SIXTEEN CENTS.

40 PIECES BEAUTIFUL
Black Alpacas,

37½ CENTS.

With a full stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
At prices as low as the lowest.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

178 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

jun1:1y.

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

VALUE.....$80,000 | TICKETS.....$3 EACH

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Orr, having made an assignment, the mortgagee assignee have consented to put it up in a
GIFT ENTERPRISE
For the benefit of his creditors generally, at outside of the mortgage holders, would meet with the entire loss of their claims if the building alone be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $10,000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by E. Torrey & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named Bankers, at whose counters the ticket money can be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are all sold sooner, the drawing will take place **September 10th, 1870.** S. G. McKEE, Gen'l Agt.
Alliance, Stark County, Ohio.

Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF.
jel;6m] Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton.

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGELL,
J. H. M'CREERY

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may5m]

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Aegus office.

**FALLSTON